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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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LABOR DISSATISFIED.

In connection with the advocacy of the eight hour day by President Wilson under the Adamson bill, which in reality is a bill for the increase of wages of a certain class, it is to be noted that the president of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks wants to know why the eight hour day is not enforced in the postal service.

President Fishery of this federation describes the abuse of the post office clerks as worse under the Wilson administration than ever before and to the president he writes: "The postal department officials have placed you in the untenable position of advocating a principle in private employment—the eight hour day—which is not in effect in government employment, solely for a desire for a greater postal surplus. In its treatment of the aged service workers the present administration has been brutal, and in an effort to belittle the worth of the mail carrier and his family, it has decided to take the house postoffice committee that the work could be performed by a blind man or a boy."

The postal clerks are in much the same position as the non-union railway men representing \$9 per cent of the railway employees of the country who want to know why they have been ignored both as to pay and hours in the eight hour bill which the president pushed through congress. Their position is that "if there is to be legislation on the subject of compensation we want it to cover the whole field fairly and equitably" and there appears to be ground for their claim.

THE ALLIES AND THE MAILS.

For a long time this country has been endeavoring to stop the interference with the mails by Great Britain. Nevertheless that country has continued to stop vessels, take them into port and remove the mail for examination without regard to the notice which have been written by this administration.

This government has maintained according to the rules adopted at the Hague convention that neutral mail is inviolable. This is not denied, but admitted by the allied nations to which this country has protested but they maintain that it is impossible to distinguish between the mail of neutrals and that of the belligerents without inspection of the bags, but such cannot be done properly while a vessel is waiting on the high seas and that there is no desire to interrupt the neutral mail any longer than is absolutely necessary.

The allies therefore maintain that they are doing, only what is within their rights in getting at the mail of belligerents. They have held that they could not be expected to yield their rights under the circumstances even though the pursuit of their rights results in inconvenience to the neutrals. They even point out that at the worst it is only a delay and that there has been no destruction of mail matter and of course no loss of life. They are determined in their course and thus far none of the arguments which have been advanced by this country have been of any avail. In position except as to overcoming delays, and there are too great advantages involved for the allies to abandon what they interpret as their rights in the matter.

POTATO BREAD FOR A CHANGE.

Just why the department of agriculture should come forward at this time with the suggestion that potatoes be used in the making of bread isn't quite clear. We are not in a period of prosperity according to the campaign talk of the democratic spellbinders. We are even under an administration which has promised to

reduce the high cost of living, and the first step which has been taken in that direction is in the form of recommending a new recipe for the staff of life.

That the suggestions are worth trying by the housewives for the sake of tackling something new is not to be questioned. There are many who will doubtless try the mixing of three pounds of boiled or mashed potatoes and two and a half pounds of bread making and it is not improbable that the combination will satisfy certain tastes even if the price of potatoes is not such as to bring about any particular fattening of the pocket-book.

Such, however, is a method which the people of Germany were forced to use to make up for a lack of wheat. But this country has wheat enough for its requirements. Still it is recommended that we resort to war methods that we may continue to feed Europe and to keep up our false impression regarding prosperity. We are not at war but we are paying war taxes. We are not at war but we are urged to resort to war practices. We are not at war but we are forced to pay constantly increasing prices for our necessities and all in spite of the fact that it was promised that there would be a lowered cost of living. Potato bread may be made but it will not be accepted very gracefully.

SHOULD HAVE KNOWN BETTER

It was a novel plea which was put up by a New York man the other day in a magistrate's court when he sought to escape the penalty for the violation of a law prohibiting smoking in clothing factory. He told the judge "I was born in America and have been well educated. You should have known better."

Whether he realized it or not he furnished the court the very reason for imposing a heavier fine in his case than in that of the foreigners. Because of the very fact that he was born in America and had received a good education there were greater reasons to expect that he would respect the laws of the land more carefully than those who had come from another country. He was in a position to understand the meaning and the necessity of such a law and because of the advantages which he had received from the law was all the more serious.

The law against smoking in clothing factories was made necessary by the great loss of property and lives which resulted from fires and accidents and he had every reason for knowing it. He didn't even have the plea of ignorance to favor him and it is interesting to note that the foreigners to whom the law did not make use of it when he was in the country were entitled to special favors it was time to make an example of him and that the judge proceeded to do. He probably realizes by now that education does not give one any privileges when it comes to violating the law.

FRANK W. BOLANDE.

Bridgeport loses one of its valuable citizens when Frank W. Bolande, president of the Post Publishing company and editorial director of the Bridgeport Post and Bridgeport Telegram, has long been identified with the newspaper business in that city and for the longer period with the former journal, in the building up of which he gave the best years of his life.

Frank Bolande has an undying zeal and effort, he has been in the service which have been made by that paper but also it is to be found in the service which he has rendered thereby to the entire community. He was a leader in his profession and he was an energy was devoted to labor in behalf of his ideals. He was a man of firm convictions, an earnest advocate of the square deal and the best evidence of his achievements is the success which he has attained in newspaper work. In spite of this, however, he was never disposed to overstate his own ability or to keep it constantly at the front. Bridgeport has reason to be proud of his loss as the passing of one of its first citizens. Newspaperdom in that city has lost a valiant leader and it is probable that had he taken life and work less seriously he would have been amongst us today. As it is he has left a monument which will not quickly be effaced.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Those who are good at guessing are now turning their attention to the U-53 and giving the Bremen a rest.

When Rumiana went into the war it was for the purpose of hastening the end—the end of the conflict not of Rumiana.

Relatives of those who were killed in Mexico are unable to understand this talk about Wilson keeping us out of war.

Those on the to-be-made list who fail to become voters will not be in a position to appreciate the celebration on election night.

The man on the corner says: The weather man still gives evidence that he has not been wholly won over to the cause of the coal barons.

The allies continue to make progress along the western front, but it is not given that the Germans are not giving up anything until they have to.

The progress that is being made by the American-Mexican commission doesn't indicate an early adjustment of the trouble between the nations.

Charles E. Hughes laid out and embalmed the administration in a couple of stickfuls. No wonder his answer doesn't satisfy a lot of the democrats.

The move for an earlier Thanksgiving day date may yet be found to have been started by the democrats who realize that they will not be in a mood for it after November 7.

Now the concessions to American contractors in China are opposed. Somehow or other it was thought at the time that Japanese consent had not been secured when China left those contracts.

Just how nicely our tariff-for-revenue-only policy is working out is shown by the statement that the national treasury for the first quarter is over \$50 million as against \$2 million a year ago.

There doesn't appear to be any hope that the trouble between the nations will be in any better shape after the tour of duty of the troops which are being sent there is completed. Will those which have just returned north be recalled then?

HER FORGIVING SPIRIT

The tall young man in the tennis flannels was enraged. There was not the slightest doubt that he had a right to his wrath, and there was no complaint in his attitude. He thrust his hands in his pockets, spread his feet and glared at the exceedingly pretty girl with the sunburned neck and the yellow sports suit.

"You deliberately ditched me," he said, "and you went on with your tennis match. You needn't bother to think up an excuse, for there isn't any, nor you needn't try to smooth things over, because you can't! I should hope not!" said the pretty girl very coldly.

"And my mother always recovers almost instantly the moment she has been ditched. I couldn't take time to go around hunting you when she was suffering, could I? I'm sure Mr. Osgood was most kind and considerate."

"You had a load of waterlilies," he reminded her. "You stopped for them!"

She sighed gently. "I wanted to bring them to mother," she explained. "I don't like to play tennis, you know. You see, Arthur, you've acted in this dreadful way and now you know how silly you were! Living up my game was a great disappointment to me! Why, it hurts me to have you think I deliberately threw you aside for a flower!" Come on, now, say you're sorry!"

She shook her head at him as one might at a bad small boy. The young man looked grim, then bewildered, then helpless.

"Confound it!" he grumbled, "I—I—'There!' cried the pretty girl, springing up. 'I know you'll see how wrong I am! I'll play tennis with you now, just to show I forgive you! Come on!'"

"Gee!" said the young man, getting to his feet. "I suppose it's all right, but I'll be damned if I can see how things got twisted around so you're doing the forgiving!"—Exchange.

STORIES OF THE WAR

War Causing Gray Hairs.

What will be the effect upon future generations of the war? The millions of men now at the battle fronts? Army physicians and men of science generally are beginning to ask the question. It is said that soldiers ten months in the trenches, exposed to the nerve-shattering shock of shell fire, often lose their hair. The appearance of ten years having been added to their life. A shorter period than this often suffices to turn iron gray the hair of a man.

This premature aging is peculiar to no one nationality. It is noticeably long the English and the French and among the prisoners from Germany, Austria and Russia. It is said to be perhaps a little more pronounced in the case of the French, where the vast amount of territory involved frequently makes neglect of the wounded inevitable. Many men have lain for days without medical attention and when finally admitted to hospital have been found to have lost their hair.

"We attribute the gray hairs now so noticeable everywhere to the front to sub-conscious worry," said a Canadian army surgeon in discussing the problem. "A man will not be conscious of any worry at all, whereas his comrades will daily comment upon the whitening of his hair. It is never known of hair actually growing white overnight, as the novelists are fond of putting in their books. It is the result of sub-conscious worry which gives the hair its color."

The theory of sub-conscious worry was borne out strikingly a short time ago in the case of a surgeon in charge of a base hospital. This hospital was situated in a back street of a town which had been no actual worry as to personal safety or anything of the kind. The surgeon, however, was a man of a nervous disposition and he was worried by the thought of the war. He was a man of a nervous disposition and he was worried by the thought of the war.

Verdun Came Through Better Than Expected.

From a military standpoint Verdun has come through the ordeal much better than was expected. The town, which has suffered greatly in the loss of homes and belongings, is now a better place than it was before the war. The town, which has suffered greatly in the loss of homes and belongings, is now a better place than it was before the war.

The bridge, which was a masterpiece of engineering, has been repaired and is now in use. The bridge, which was a masterpiece of engineering, has been repaired and is now in use.

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those windows at Fort Vaux when the German snipers made them. The men who were at the top wall, but our men were at the windows below. Then the Germans, in order to reach our men, lowered explosive bombs in baskets attached to ropes. As the bombs hung outside our windows, they exploded by time fuse.

"This was becoming very deadly, when one of our crack riflemen came to the front, and taking his rifle he shot to pieces the ropes one after the other, letting the baskets and bombs crash to the foot of the wall.

"For six days this work went on, but never again did a bomb explode near our windows, as our sharpshooters unerringly performed as fast as the baskets were lowered."

Freck Wrought by German Shell.

While the shelling of Verdun has done a tremendous amount of damage, yet there is one remarkable incident in which a German bombshell has actually performed a very useful piece of military engineering.

General Dubois, command of the French army, pointed out that the shell had done a very useful piece of military engineering.

"I calculate," said the General, "that the shell had done a very useful piece of military engineering."

The result of the shell's work was a tunnel which was much needed for the French army. The shell had done a very useful piece of military engineering.

After the snake had cleared away and the wreckage had been inspected, General Dubois concluded that the path of the shell would be turned to useful account. The jagged hole through the fortifications was perfectly cleared up and cemented, and a solid super-structure with ornamental railings, was constructed. Then the narrow-gauge railway was run from the city through this shell hole, and over this bridge lying on the blown-up trees, so that a direct railway connection was established between the city and the rear. This railway performs a very useful service, and the whole thing is a piece of military engineering.

Going along the streets of Verdun one can see every sign of the terror which spread over the poor villagers when the bombardment drove them away.

The Rue St. Pierre and the Rue de la Vierge showed long lines of small shops and middle-class houses which had been so hastily deserted by their owners. A barber shop had been left with a lot of the perfume bottles still standing in front of the empty chairs. A carpenter shop showed the usual litter of shavings and long benches, as though the men had just gone off work. Mattresses and pieces of blanket were lying around in a house which had its front torn out by a shell, and nearby were piles of furniture and household goods.

An upper story, where a shell had torn off its front, showed an artist's atelier, with an easel standing against the wall and the place daubed with paint. Hardly a house or shop was without some such evidence of the domestic tragedy that had been caused.

POLITICAL

United States Must be Prepared.

The United States must be prepared to meet this competition as soon as the empty chair is replaced by normal conditions. It is not only in the competitive market that these nations will seek customers, but in the United States, the most attractive of all markets. Does anyone believe the United States can maintain its standard of living if it is to be the only nation to retain control of its home market, if the democratic doctrine of free trade prevails?

It may serve to emphasize the summing up of the situation, if emphasis be made every day on September 20, 1916, the deficit in the United States treasury account for the fiscal year that began on July 1, was \$33,726,558.67. For the first twenty days of September alone the deficit in revenue

was \$21,609,486.67. In other words, the deficit for any country the business of the United States is falling behind at this time at the rate of a million dollars a day under the best of conditions of the democratic party.—Omaha Bee.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cummings' Diatribe.

Mr. Editor:—Mr. Cummings evidently realizing that he has been worsted, bottled and corked, in everything like argument, now seems to think he can do a little stunt in the role of ridicule. Note his menagerie of types and animals. A week ago he urged that the inspiration of true Americanism was "the deeds of all Europe," but now he finds that a lot of European deeds are only fit for his exclamation and denunciation. He is now, the hyphen is an odious thing and looks bad, but only in all colors but his and that is the real trouble with the hyphen. It is generally easy, because it is always easier for some men to abrogate and forswear every country and potentate other than, as is required, especially that country and potentate of which the candidate is now or has been a subject. Good men and true, however, can do this, and are proud to swap that word "subject" for "citizen," especially in this free republic.

Mr. Cummings' letter reminds us of the earlier Chinese army that used to throw brick bats at the enemy, and which has been in favor of the war; but it is not a sign of valor nor strength, but the reverse even in a newspaper column in Congress.

U. S. AMERICA.
Norwich, October 17, 1916.

Monomania.

Mr. Editor:—I really think it is a shame the way some of your readers deride J. H. Cummings every time he tries to do a little stunt in the role of hatred, which has become a primary and controlling passion with him.

Never having yet advanced a plausible argument in favor of his vicious sentiment the word humiliation must look like a conglomeration of hyphens. Every effort has its cause and it is evident he has been crossed in love, for he has no love for the Anglo-Saxon race probably because of its past Tory associations. He is a man who condemns and encourages this rule by putting the wires for the ultra Tories who are supposed to represent the people of Connecticut in Congress, who have been repudiated by the State Federation of Labor because of their support of the war.

Yet Cummings would lead them to the skies as being men after his own heart. It doesn't occur to him that economic wrongs are the great trouble of social peace and order. Here are some of President Wilson's un-American acts—appointed a socialist secretary of commerce and labor and Secretary Wilson still carries his union card; appointed a socialist as chairman of the industrial relations commission and the facts that Frank P. Walsh produced were a revelation; appointed a member of the Board of Shoe workers union as a commissioner of the port of Boston and Stevedoring is already in the line of predatory warfare.

These acts savor of monomania but the president's credit be it said, he has stood loyally by these appointments in the face of the most bitter opposition. Cummings evidently suffers from the same mental ailment, and his writings are repugnant to every principle of reason and natural justice.

"That one man should die ignorant"

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who had a capacity for knowledge, this I call a tragedy," says Carlyle. There will be a grim tragedy enacted at the obsequies of Cummings.

Yours truly,
ANGLO-SCOT.
Baltic, Oct. 15, 1916.

Congressman Oakley's Position.

Mr. Editor:—The Hartford Times having editorially misrepresented his vote on the McLenore resolution in the 64th congress, Congressman P. Oakley addresses the following letter to the editor on October 12, 1916.

You are at liberty to use this in any way you see fit.

To the Editor of the Times:—Feeling that the editorials in the Times commenting on certain actions of mine during the last session of congress devoted to emphasizing the danger of press both as to my judgment and my actions, I hope that you will allow me space for a brief reply.

The first question before the House on March 7, 1916 was the previous question, shutting off all debate and possible amendment. The vote on the previous question was in no sense a vote on the merits of the McLenore resolution, and my vote against that, as recorded on page 4206 of the Congressional Record, was on the broad ground that all legislation should be subject to consideration and amendment.

The second roll-call was on the adoption of a rule which would bring the McLenore resolution before the House. The democratic majority and its committee on rules had prepared a rule, under the guidance of the President, for presentation to the House on this rule I voted in the affirmative and am so recorded on page 4207 of the Congressional Record.

The third roll-call was on the placing on the table of the McLenore resolution, and on this vote I am recorded on page 4208 of the Congressional Record as voting yes.

It is well known that the whole question involved in this legislative

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